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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
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9 United States of America,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 Bradley Schroeder,

13 Defendant.
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) No. CR 04-1242-PHX-DKD
) CR 04-0718-PHX-DKD
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) **ORDER**
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15 Following the Government's appeal and subsequent motion for remand, the parties
16 agreed to a remand to this Court for further proceedings regarding sentencing. The District
17 Court granted the motion for remand and thus this Court has jurisdiction to proceed.

18 The Court first addresses a pending issue with respect to the range of possible sentences.
19 Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's Memorandum and Motion for Remand contends that upon
20 remand Defendant may not be sentenced to a higher sentence than the one originally imposed
21 or at least the maximum sentence provided in the guidelines as determined at the time of his
22 plea under the then-existing law. Defendant asserts that *ex post facto* principles preclude a
23 higher sentence because at the time Defendant entered his plea of guilty to the Information
24 *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296, 124 S.Ct. 2531 (2004), had been decided and thus
25 Defendant believed that *Blakely* barred the use of any factor to increase a defendant's sentence
26 not admitted or proved to a jury. Indeed, this Court sentenced Defendant consistent with this
27 understanding. While his sentence was on appeal, however, the Supreme Court decided *United*
28 *States v. Booker*, ___ U.S. ___, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005), which rendered the sentencing guidelines

1 advisory and removed the *Blakely* bar to judicial fact-finding in calculating the now-advisory
2 guidelines. Defendant argues that *ex post facto* principles require a sentence no higher than that
3 permitted at the time of Defendant's plea. The Ninth Circuit has previously rejected this *ex post*
4 *facto* argument. In *United States v. Newman*, 203 F.3d 700, 702-03 (9th Cir. 2000), the Ninth
5 Circuit held that the *ex post facto* principles advanced by Defendant "are inapplicable where the
6 decision to be retroactively applied does not expand the scope of criminal liability but, by
7 interpreting a federal statute 'merely restricts the avenues a defendant may pursue to prevent
8 enhancement of a sentence. . . ." *Id.* at 702 quoting *United States v. Ricardo*, 78 F.3d 1411,
9 1416 (9th Cir. 1996). See also *Holgersen v. Knowles*, 309 F.3d 1200, 1202-03 (9th Cir. 2002),
10 *United States v. Dupas*, 419 F.3d 917, 919-21 (9th Cir. 2005).

11 Accordingly, upon resentencing the Court must apply the advisory guidelines as well as
12 the sentencing factors enumerated in 18 U.S.C. § 3553, as limited by the statutory maximum
13 sentences prescribed for the offenses set forth in Count I and Count II of the Information.

14 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** setting this matter for a resentencing hearing on
15 Friday, January 6, 2006, at 3:00 p.m. The parties shall file any sentencing memoranda ten (10)
16 business days in advance of that date and shall file their responses, if any, three (3) business
17 days prior to the hearing.

18 DATED this 18th day of November, 2005.

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David K. Duncan
United States Magistrate Judge